



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

enumerated the objections which might be urged against the views which then obtained respecting radio-active processes.

In 1909 he assumed the duties of Chairman of our Section. The task of maintaining the high standard of the meetings set by his predecessor was no mean one, for Baekeland, with his customary enthusiasm, had raised the New York Section to its greatest efficiency. Loeb devoted himself to the welfare of the Section with unremitting energy. I am keenly appreciative of what he did for the Section, as it fell to my lot to take up the task where he left it. The opportunities of the office were increased, for he had enlarged the responsibilities, as well shown in his inaugural address that year.¹⁴

He did publish (1910) a paper on the "Analysis of Some Bolivian Bronzes" (with S. R. Morey),¹⁵ and he wanted to gratify his great love for research and he did have work in progress in his private laboratory; but, in his characteristic fashion, he sacrificed personal desires to do those things he could do and others could not or were disinclined to do. We are assembled in one of the monumental evidences of this immolation.¹⁶ He made possible the new Wolcott Gibbs Laboratory for Physical Chemistry at Harvard. In the *Proceedings* of the American Chemical Society for 1910¹⁷ he published a beautiful obituary of Gibbs, affectionately respectful, rich in reminiscence and earnest in diction. In this hall we have an evidence of his affection for the master. He visited the South American countries in behalf of the recent International Congress of Applied Chemistry. He worked long and hard on important committees in connection with the congress. These were some of the "*other things*" he found to do for chemistry.

¹⁴ SCIENCE, 30, 664.

¹⁵ *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 32, 652. During 1909-10 Dr. Loeb abstracted the Italian journals for *Chemical Abstracts*.

¹⁶ See Loeb's address at the opening of the Chemists' Club in *Met. and Chem. Eng.*, 9, 177 (1911).

¹⁷ Pp. 69-75.

The shock of Morris Loeb's death still oppresses us; but I am convinced that, as time passes and as we reach a juster evaluation of events, we shall become more and more sensitive of what this man's life really meant, and learn from it what our profession really means. He sought no office; he sought only opportunities to serve his fellowmen. He did it all with a sweet dignity that spells humility. For

Not in hewn stones, nor in well-fashioned beams,
Not in the noblest of all the builder's dreams;
But in the courageous man of purpose great,
There is the fortress, there is the living state.

CHARLES BASKERVILLE

October 11, 1912

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

By invitation of the president of Yale University and the members of its geological faculty and other fellows residing in the vicinity, the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America will be held in New Haven, Conn., on December 28-31, 1912. The first council meeting is to be held Friday evening, December 27, and the others will be called directly after instead of before the morning sessions as heretofore. Thus the council meetings will cease to interfere with the prompt beginning of the business sessions. The sessions of the society will be held in one of the recitation buildings of Yale University, and the accommodations are so ample that the council is going to try some modifications of the usual program, in an effort to enhance the interest and value of the meeting. The hearty cooperation of the fellowship is needed, however, to make the experiment a success. The morning sessions are to be devoted to papers that promise to be of general interest; the noon recess will be longer than heretofore, in order to give more time for social intercourse, group discussions and the examination of special exhibits; the afternoon sessions will be somewhat shorter than formerly and will be given over to sectional meetings and to papers of less general scope. A special room (or more than one, if needed) will be provided for the display of specimens, the hanging of charts not needed

in the public reading of papers, and for similar purposes. The smoking and general conversation room or rooms will be independent of the foregoing. The annual address of the retiring president, Professor H. L. Fairchild, will be delivered on the evening of Saturday, the twenty-eighth. The council desires to increase the number of students and other junior workers in geological science attending the meeting as visitors, and with this object requests each fellow to send to the secretary, not later than November 25, the names and addresses of persons who, whether they can attend the meeting or not, are seriously interested in geology and deserving of recognition as visitors, although they have not yet reached such standing as to gain membership in the society. The council will then write to the persons thus nominated, inviting them to attend the New Haven meeting.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. EDWARD W. MORLEY, the distinguished American chemist, has been made an honorary member of the Swiss Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE gold medal for science of the Prussian government has been conferred on Dr. Robert Helmholtz, director of the Geodetic Institute of Potsdam.

DR. E. J. BARTLETT, professor of chemistry in Dartmouth College, has been elected representative to the state legislature from the town of Hanover on the Republican ticket.

DR. LEO KOENIGSBERGER, professor of mathematics in Heidelberg, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on October 15.

THE Gedge prize of Cambridge University has been awarded to Mr. A. V. Hill, of Trinity College, for his essay entitled "The Heat Production of Amphibian Muscle and of Cold-blooded Animals."

M. D'OLIVEIRA, the Brazilian ambassador to Belgium, has been delivering a course of lectures in several universities and colleges and has been making a special study of the American collegiate educational system.

PROFESSOR MERRITT L. FERNALD, of Harvard University, lectured before the Geographical Society of Chicago on November 8 on "The Mountains and Barrens of Newfoundland and the Gaspé Peninsula."

PROFESSOR H. L. REITZ, of the department of mathematics at the University of Illinois, spoke on "The Mathematical Treatment of Scientific Data" before the first College of Science assembly of the year on November 1. The science assembly will be held monthly throughout the year, following the practise instituted last year.

DR. FRED. E. WRIGHT, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will give a course of lectures on experimental geology to the students of the geological department of the Johns Hopkins University, beginning at the opening of the winter term in January, 1913. Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Geophysical Laboratory, will cooperate with Dr. Wright in some of these lectures, the general purpose of which will be to present to advanced students in geology this comparatively undeveloped but highly important branch of the subject, attention being directed to the fundamental principles of chemistry, physics and crystallography which underlie work in this field. The results which have already been secured in experimental geology will be reviewed and attention directed to those geological problems which are still unsolved and in which experiment may render efficient aid.

PROFESSOR HAROLD B. SMITH, director of the department of electrical engineering of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who is on leave of absence and who has recently returned from a trip around the world, was in Worcester recently and delivered three illustrated lectures descriptive of his travels. The first was before the Alumni Association, the second before the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the third for members of the electrical engineering department and their friends.